

INR242 List of Questions

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Q1 The failures of precolonial African diplomacy was largely due to these reasons except

- ☐ Inordinate ambition of rulers:
- ☐ Greed
- ☐ Tact
- ☐ Military Weakness

Q2 All these are means and methods of European diplomacy except

- ☐ Establishment of Embassies
- ☐ International Law
- ☐ Balance of Power
- ☐ Exchange of gifts

Q3 The circumstances that led to the fall of Dahomey under Agaja are similar to the fall of

- ☐ France under Napolion
- ☐ Italy under Niccolo
- ☐ Britain under king Charles
- ☐ Germany under Lukas

Q4 It can reasonably be argued that the origin of good diplomatic practice started with the _____ states.

- ☐ Greek city states
- ☐ Italian city states
- ☐ French city states
- ☐ German city states

Q5 Like Aloma, who had military pact with the Arabs, _____ employed Europeans to train his army in military duties and maneuvers, and the use of firearms.

- ☐ Agaja
- ☐ Uthman Danfodio
- ☐ Ojigi
- ☐ Mansa Musa

Q6 Agaja's diplomatic blunder of _____ brought his empire Dahomey down

- ☐ Killing Soldiers
- ☐ Attacking Allada, a sister state
- ☐ Attacking his trusted allies
- ☐ Cutting diplomacy with Oyo

Q7 All these are some reforms Agaja introduced to make his empire very strong except

- ☐ Introduced Military training for youth
- ☐ He introduced the use of guards of honour

- ☐ He introduced intelligence gathering units
- ☐ He introduced taxation

Q8 One of these empires conferred citizenship on some Europeans and made some chiefs as far back as 18th century

- ☐ Bornu
- ☐ Sokoto
- ☐ Dahomey
- ☐ Ghana

Q9 Women were recruited into the army of Dahomey and the women soldiers were referred to as the

- ☐ Amazons
- ☐ Queens
- ☐ Angels
- ☐ Eglets

Q10 It was in ____ that the concept of citizenship evolved in pre-colonial Africa.

- ☐ Ghana
- ☐ Dahomey
- ☐ Mali
- ☐ Songhai

Q11 In ____ empire both men and women were given opportunities to participate in administration

- ☐ Sokoto
- ☐ Oyo
- ☐ Ghana
- ☐ Kanem Bornu

Q12 The diplomatic exploits of Idris Aloma with ____ gave him an edge over his neighbours

- ☐ Europe and Middle East
- ☐ North and East Africa
- ☐ North Africa and the Middle East
- ☐ Asia and Europe

Q13 One of these African leaders was found of using  war by proxy , that is giving military support to a friendly state against a hostile state.

- ☐ Idris Aloma
- ☐ Mansa Musa
- ☐ Muhammad Ali
- ☐ Askia the Great

Q14 All these are functions of Emissaries except

- ☐ Courier Services
- ☐ Representation

- ☐ Trade
- ☐ Negotiation

Q15 One of these is neither an actor nor a practitioner in pre-colonial African diplomacy

- ☐ The State
- ☐ The queens
- ☐ The Merchants
- ☐ Christian Missionaries

Q16 All these are methods, procedures and means by which pre-colonial African diplomacy was carried out except

- ☐ Negotiation
- ☐ Bargaining
- ☐ Threats
- ☐ Friendship

Q17 It is _____ in international politics for a prosperous, viable state to be militarily powerless

- ☐ Unimaginable
- ☐ Not possible
- ☐ Funny
- ☐ Foolishness

Q18 The principle of _____ was applicable in pre-colonial African international and diplomatic relations and this enhanced interdependence.

- ☐ Monopoly advantage
- ☐ Comparative advantage
- ☐ Fair play
- ☐ Open market

Q19 Internal and external trade brought immense _____ to pre-colonial African states and, inevitably, diplomacy developed.

- ☐ Glory
- ☐ Fame
- ☐ Wealth
- ☐ Growth

Q20 _____ for instance had a separate quarter for foreigners in its administration of state affairs

- ☐ Ghana Empire
- ☐ Mali Empire
- ☐ Shongai Empire
- ☐ Ashante Empire

Q21 According to _____ War is a destructive force interrupting the normal course of human progress and civilization

- ☐ Adolf Hitler

- ☐ Arthur Marwick
- ☐ William Shakespeare
- ☐ Otto von Bismarck

Q22 For war to be avoided, sound management of ____ has to be adhered to.

- ☐ Relationship
- ☐ Trade
- ☐ Diplomacy
- ☐ Economic relationship

Q23 In precolonial African set up, the ____ was an ample opportunity for gathering of foreign envoys and diplomats, scholars and travellers.

- ☐ Palace
- ☐ Worship place
- ☐ Festive period
- ☐ Market

Q24 The political nature of pre-colonial African diplomacy was only peculiar to the ____ it found itself

- ☐ Political terrain
- ☐ Economic terrain
- ☐ Social terrain
- ☐ Geographical terrain

Q25 One of these group of empires had political structures that were sustained by the wealth realized by trade with North Africa and the outside world.

- ☐ Sokoto Caliphate, Oyo and Omani
- ☐ Ghana, Mali and Shongai
- ☐ Mali, Benin and Igala
- ☐ Ghana, Sokoto and Bornu

Q26 One of these had tremendous most impact on virtually all spheres of pre-colonial African life

- ☐ Trading activities
- ☐ Political activities
- ☐ Missionary activities
- ☐ Farming activities

Q27 The emergence and importance of the Niger Delta states to some extent were sustained by the economic gains brought about by the

- ☐ Islamic contact
- ☐ Distance traders contact
- ☐ Intertribal contact
- ☐ European contact

Q28 Unlike the trans-Saharan trade, the Atlantic trade could not inspire formation of large

Empires and this was deliberate to enable the Europeans to eventually easily ____ the states

- ☒ Colonise
- ☐ Dominate
- ☐ Reorganise
- ☐ Divide

Q29 As both the trans-Saharan trade and trans-Atlantic trade contributed immensely to the growth of Ashante, during the precolonial era, so it contributed to the growth of ____

- ☐ Benin Kingdom
- ☒ Oyo
- ☐ Kano
- ☐ Bornu

Q30 Henry the Navigator condoned slavery as a pretentious means of ____ the West Africans of the 15th Century and more honestly because of the material benefit it gave to his scheme

- ☐ Educating
- ☐ Exposing
- ☒ Christianising
- ☐ Dominating

Q31 ____ was doggedly committed to the exploration of West Africa

- ☒ Prince Henry
- ☐ Edward III
- ☐ Prester John
- ☐ John the Navigator

Q32 ____ was the first widely popularized European state to embark on a career of discovery

- ☐ Spain
- ☐ Britain
- ☐ France
- ☒ Portugal

Q33 The introduction of ____ is an immense contribution by Islam to the development of African states in all spheres including diplomatic relations

- ☐ Long distance trade
- ☒ writing and institutions of higher learning
- ☐ Regional markets and institutions of learning
- ☐ Jihads and writing

Q34 One major economic importance of Islam to precolonial Africa is that it brought about a

-
- ☒ Unified system of regional markets
 - ☐ Cohesion and understanding
 - ☐ Diplomacy and Political leadership
 - ☐ Peace and stability

Q35 The introduction of Islam in Pre-colonial Africa brought a radical change in ____

- ☐ Leadership
- ☐ The belief system
- ☐ administration and unity of states
- ☐ Organisation and worship system

Q36 The Jihads that brought unified governments at Sokoto, Gwandu and Masina contributed much to growth of

- ☐ Political unity
- ☐ pre-colonial African Diplomacy
- ☐ Trade among the states
- ☐ Religious efficacy

Q37 It is on record that the ____ introduced Islam in Hausaland during the fourteenth century

- ☐ Jihadist
- ☐ Almoravids
- ☐ Mallams
- ☐ Wangarawa Merchants

Q38 Islam spread to Ghana cities as a result of the activities. Of Muslim traders but, the ruling dynasty in Ghana remained pagans until the conquest of Ghana by the ____ in 1076 A.D.

- ☐ Ibn Yasin
- ☐ Ibn Tarsina
- ☐ Almoravids
- ☐ Yahaya

Q39 One of these groups was largely responsible for spread of Islam from North Africa to West Africa

- ☐ The scholars and interpreters
- ☐ The Berber merchants and the Normadic tribes
- ☐ The travellers and scholars
- ☐ The kings and Traders

Q40 The two most visible external influences that affected pre-colonial African indigenous international relations and diplomacy were

- ☐ Islam and Western Europe
- ☐ European and Arabic languages
- ☐ First and second World wars
- ☐ Foreign trade and education

Q41 The Omanis brought mainly Persian Gulf goods to East Africa and sought in return mainly

- ☐ Ivory
- ☐ slaves
- ☐ Food stuff
- ☐ Hides and skin

Q42 East African commercial frontier was a coast region more integrated into an international system than were the Sahelian port of west Africa.

- ☐ South Africa
- ☐ North Africa
- ☒ West Africa
- ☐ Central Africa

Q43 More than any other factor, the history of trade contact brought precolonial Africans together and led to the development of pre-colonial African Diplomacy

- ☒ Agree
- ☐ disagree
- ☐ unsure
- ☐ Non of the above

Q44 The trade link between North Africa and West Africa is popularly called

- ☐ Trans- Atlantic trade
- ☒ Trans-Sahara trade
- ☐ Trans- African trade
- ☐ Tans- regional trade

Q45 Some of the biggest market in the west African region that served as great centres of trade before colonialism include all but one

- ☐ Kano
- ☐ Kumbi Saleh
- ☐ Timbuktu
- ☒ kirundi

Q46 The urge to flourish___ among the early African states breeds competing interests which at best necessitates diplomacy or at worst war among states.

- ☒ Economically
- ☐ Financially
- ☐ Geographically
- ☐ Territorially

Q47 During Oba Ozolua's reign, a___ agent, Afonso d'Aveiro visited Benin in 1485-1486.

- ☐ British
- ☐ French
- ☐ German
- ☒ Portuguese

Q48 The reign of Oba Ewuare the great was a ___golden age___ in

- ☐ Oyo
- ☐ Ife
- ☒ Benin
- ☐ Ijebu

Q49 As a boost to diplomatic relations, _____ built a hostel in Cairo for Borno pilgrims

- ☒ Idris Aloma
- ☐ Ali Gaji
- ☐ Mai Adamu
- ☐ Ibn Battuta

Q50 _____ of Shongai was a good administrator and he also opened Shongai to the outside world by his pilgrimage to Mecca in 1495

- ☐ Ali Magaji
- ☐ Idris Aloma
- ☐ Mohammed the Great
- ☒ Askia the Great

Q51 The name Mansa Musa is associated with

- ☐ Sokoto Caliphate
- ☒ Mali empire
- ☐ Ethiopia
- ☐ Kanem Bornu empire

Q52 The mainstay of the economy of one of these empires was Gold

- ☒ Ghana
- ☐ Songhai
- ☐ Mali
- ☐ Dahomey

Q53 Throughout the period from 500 to 1500 A.D. _____ was economically the most powerful state within the African continent

- ☐ Ethiopia
- ☐ Algeria
- ☒ Egypt
- ☐ Morocco

Q54 The pre-colonial period in Africa is a period that can best be described as a _____ in Africa

- ☐ Golden age
- ☒ Transitional age
- ☐ Foundation age
- ☐ Middle age

Q55 The Study of Pre-Colonial African Diplomacy can be justified because

- ☐ The past has no relationship with the present
- ☐ The past is dead
- ☐ The present lacked yesterday
- ☒ The past relate with the present

Q56 In Pre-colonial Africa, African customary laws served as _____ regulating and guiding Pre-

colonial African Diplomacy among African states.

- ☒ International law
- ☐ International agencies
- ☐ Framework
- ☐ Mechanism

Q57 _____ was important in early African diplomacy as it goes a long way in determining a people's mind- why decisions are taken, why people go to war, why people want peace to enjoy their wealth

- ☐ Politics
- ☐ Government
- ☒ Psychology
- ☐ Decision making

Q58 Writings on pre-colonial African diplomacy, in particular, were rare and most facts collected and accounted for were from outside observers which did not present the true picture of African states.

- ☐ False
- ☒ True
- ☐ Unsure
- ☐ Non of the above

Q59 The early histories of Africa before the pre-colonial period consisted of a wide range of these oral accounts except

- ☐ Myths
- ☐ Poetries
- ☐ Parables
- ☒ Invectives

Q60 The study of the methods of historians in developing history as an academic discipline and the study of written history is known as

- ☒ Historiography
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- ☐ Histology

Q61 In pre-colonial Africa, grudges played a role in instigating combat and most campaigns were grudges-of-state to satisfy

- ☒ Aristocratic interests
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Q62 _____ is employed to secure one's wealth and if possible enjoy others' wealth too in international relations

- ☐ Force

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- ☐ Tact
- ☐ Craftiness

Q63 Most _____ never saw anything good in pre-colonial African cultures

- ☐ Scholars
- ☐ African American Historians
- ☐ Western historians
- ☐ Dipolmat

Q64 One of these was not a state in pre colonial West Africa

- ☐ Bornu
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Q65 Foreign relations among early African states almost always involved some form of control over

- ☐ Distance trade
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Q66 State Administration in African traditonal concept involved the central government and its relations to _____ of the state

- ☐ Outsiders
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- ☐ Dependencies
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Q67 The Binin kingdom that existed before the advent of colonialism in Nigeria is a good example of a

- ☐ Segmentary state
- ☐ Chieftaincy state
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Q68 The exchange of gifts and presents is a potent tool of _____ diplomacy

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- ☐ Early European
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Q69 The two types of government common among the pre-colonial Africa _____

- ☐ Organised and Non organised
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Q70 _____ has revealed that Africa, especially sub-Saharan Africa, has been more of a pawn in the hands of outsiders than an independent player in pursuit of the region's self-interest

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- ☐ Discussions

Q72 The scope of precolonial African Diplomacy takes cognizance of the following facts

- ☐ The existence of a customary law
- ☐ Centrally organized states
- ☐ External trade, commerce and economy
- ☐ All of the above

Q73 Trade and politics, linking the coast, the forest and the Savannah led to the development of

- ☐ African diplomacy
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